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PUBLISHERS PHOTO SERVICE

CARDBOARD SEWED IN THE BLACK CLOTH OF THE MALTESE FALDETTA MAKES AN ARCH FOR THE HEAD

One theory says this tunnel-like headdress was adopted as a sort of portable hiding place from Napoleon's soldiers, but it is known to antedate the French conqueror. The canopy, also called "ghonnella," is often seen in Malta, Britain's Mediterranean bastion (page 5).

Occupied Korea a Land of Rice Farmers

REPORTS from occupation authorities and other sources in Korea tell of "real progress" toward independent government on one hand and of unmanageable riots on the other. Amid this conflicting information comes word that the first postwar cargo of exports from the Far Eastern country has been shipped to the United States. The shipment included vitamin oils, hog bristles, and baskets. During its long subjugation to Japan, when it was called Chosen, Korea's main export was rice.

The rice crop today is kept in the country, but due to the arbitrary division line (the 38th parallel) which separates the American-occupied, agricultural south from the Russian-occupied, industrial north, the Koreans' leading crop and principal food is not evenly distributed. Hardly any traffic crosses the dividing line.

Seoul, the Capital, Lies in Productive Area

It has been said, "Iron Korea flat and it would cover the earth." For a largely agricultural nation, it has many mountainous, unproductive regions. Less than one out of every four square miles is under cultivation, but more than three out of every four Koreans live by farming.

The mountains mostly lie along the east coast and in the north. A basin around the capital, Seoul (illustration, page 2), near the west coast, supports a large percentage of the rugged peninsula's 25,000,000 people. Projecting toward Japan from the broad Pacific edge of Asia, Korea looks comparatively small, but it is half again as big as the State of Florida.

Most of Korea's rain falls in two or three summer months. Intensive farming the rest of the year depends on irrigation, of which the Koreans are masters. Rice grows both in paddies and dry fields. Where rice cannot be raised, millet is the food staple. A wide variety of grains, vegetables, fruits, and other crops is grown. Korea produces both silk and cotton.

White Garments Make Work for Korean Housewives

Koreans are a distinctive race, different from Chinese and Japanese. They are a Mongoloid people, but taller, more robust, lighter-skinned, and more regular-featured than other Mongol peoples. They habitually wear cheerful expressions. Their teeth are white and even.

The national dress—an all-white gown—is worn by men and women (illustration, page 4) and causes the Korean housewife untold hours of labor in washing and ironing. The garments are ironed by laying them over a block and pounding them with a club made from the wood of the paktal tree. Originally white was the mourning color of Korea, to be worn for three years after every royal death. A succession of deaths kept the population in white so long that it got used to it.

In summer the white dress is put on over a rattan framework that allows for cooling circulation. In winter warm pads under the long garment keep out the cold air. Korea is temperate, with a climate like that

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FREDERICK L. HAMILTON FROM THREE LIONS

REPLACE BICYCLES WITH AUTOMOBILES AND PUT UP SIGNS IN ENGLISH AND SEOUL'S MAIN STREET COULD BE MISTAKEN FOR AN AMERICAN SCENE

This section of Korea's capital was modernized by the Japanese. The country as a whole, however, "progressed backwards" during Japan's 35-year rule (page 3).

Malta Meets Postwar Problems with Vigor

THE Maltese, inhabitants of Britain's crown colony of the mid-Mediterranean, once again give evidence of the energetic and resourceful way they have always "rolled with the punches" of history. After gaining the reputation, during World War II, of being the most-bombed spot in the Allied world, Malta dropped from general notice for a time. Now vast reconstruction plans are under way, and the still very-much-alive Maltese have obtained a promise from Great Britain for a new constitution and greater self-government.

About halfway between Gibraltar and Suez, the isles of Malta stand like steppingstones from Sicily toward the Libia coast. They have been held by many conquerors from the time of the Phoenicians, more than 1,400 years before Christ.

St. Paul, Hannibal, and Ulysses Figure in Malta's History

Mysterious monuments and stone-age temples tell of still earlier inhabitants. In shadowy caves hippopotamus, mammoth, and dormouse fossils prove that animals now extinct once lived on the rocky islands.

The Malta group, three small islands—Malta, Gozo, and Comino—and a few uninhabited islets, covers only about 122 square miles. Fact and fable combine to give Malta a fascinating history. On Gozo Island, visitors are told, Ulysses resisted the wiles of Calypso. The Apostle Paul was shipwrecked on the rocky shores of the bay named for him, which cuts arrowlike into the north coast, seven miles west of Valletta, the capital. A monument inscribed with Hannibal's name suggests the possibility that the Carthaginian general was born in Malta.

The Maltese cat, Maltese lace (illustration, page 6) and the Maltese cross—the eight-pronged symbol of the Knights of St. John who once ruled Malta—add further fame to the islands' name.

Malta is densely populated. Its 280,000 people make a meager living by fishing and by farming their thin but fertile soil. Much of the food must be imported. Water is limited on the sun-drenched islands, and the rain is caught and stored in cisterns.

Rocky cliffs and fjordlike harbors, however, have made the islands a natural fortress. Through the centuries man-made fortifications, improved by modern facilities for sea- and aircraft, have strengthened the defenses. The Grand Harbor, which cuts into the name island of the group, can accommodate the entire British fleet.

The Islands Have Two Official Languages

Great Britain, which has made the islands one of its major bases, is the latest of many protectors. After the Phoenicians came the Carthaginians, the Romans, Arabs, Normans, and Spaniards. Each left traces in the mixed language, costumes (illustration, cover), and culture of the islanders.

Malta has two official languages. English is the language of the government and of business; Maltese has been the language of the courts since 1934. At the university, lectures are given in both tongues.

In 1530 Charles V of Spain donated the islands to the Knights of St.

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of the middle-Atlantic coast of the United States. Seoul is at the latitude of Norfolk, Virginia.

When a Korean enters his mud-and-thatch dwelling, he carefully avoids stepping on the threshold. Every home has its household god and the threshold is supposed to be the god's neck. Most homes have no chairs; people sit on the floor. The floor is heated by running the flue from the kitchen stove under the stones. Thus the smoke from the supper fire heats the house.

Meals are eaten at low individual tables. The main bowl of rice is surrounded by small bowls containing a variety of pickles. After each bite of rice a different type of pickle is eaten. *Kimchi*, a blistering dish composed of Chinese cabbage, fish, onions, garlic, and red pepper, is a favorite. The winter's supply is stored in man-sized jars.

Korea's amazing culture and traditions stem from a history that goes back definitely to 57 B.C. and possibly 22 centuries earlier than that. Clinging to old ways and refusal to open its doors to world trade in the 19th century gave Korea the nickname "Hermit Kingdom." Japan annexed the country in 1910. In 1943, at Cairo, the United States, China, and Great Britain guaranteed Korean independence. Shortly before World War II ended, Russia invaded Korea. The Moscow Conference of December, 1945, agreed that it would become free in five years.

FREDERICK L. HAMILTON FROM THREE LIONS

NOT NURSES, BUT KOREAN HOUSEWIVES IN THE USUAL WHITE

On their heads they balance laundry bundles filled with more white clothes. Only children wear colored garments. In cities Western-style apparel is replacing the traditional costumes. The younger woman carries an umbrella atop her bundle.

NOTE: Korea appears on the National Geographic Society's map of Japan and Korea. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for price list of maps.

See also, "Jap Rule in the Hermit Kingdom," in the *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1945*. (*Issues marked with an asterisk are included on a list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.*) And see in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, Oct. 29, 1945, "Occupation Helps Korea in Transition to Freedom."

NATIONAL PARK SERIES: No. 18

Crater Lake, Blue Water on a Mountaintop

MANY national parks possess sparkling blue lakes in mountain-ringed valleys, but only Crater Lake National Park has one on top of a mountain. Southern Oregon's Crater Lake fills the crater of Mt. Mazama (an ancient volcano whose entire top has caved in) with 20 square miles of the bluest water in the world.

Visitors entering the park in any direction drive gradually higher and higher as they near the lake. At about 8,000 feet they reach the rim and look hundreds of feet down the almost sheer sides of the crater, or caldera, to the waters below (illustration, page 8). The rim is reached so suddenly that J. W. Hillman, who discovered the lake in 1853 while aimlessly searching for a lost gold mine, said he would have tumbled over it if the mule he was riding had been blind.

Blue Water Changes to White

Its mountaintop location is not the only strange thing about Crater Lake. It has no outlet, yet the waters are fresh. It has no inlet, either; its only sources are rain and snow falling directly into the basin. Unlike a bucket left in the back yard, this basin does not collect more and more water. Evaporation and seepage keep the level almost constant—at about 6,160 feet above sea level.

Though the lake is in the high Cascade Range, where winters are icy and cold, it never freezes. It has not a foot of beach. A hundred yards from shore at one point the water is 1,200 feet deep. Though the lake looks blue enough to have been mixed by a water-colorist, a glass of its water held up to the light is perfectly white and clear.

If the poet Robert Frost had seen Crater Lake before writing *Fragmentary Blue*, he might not have complained that earth's tiny patches of blue are inadequate and "only give our wish for blue a whet." Crater Lake is no fragmentary body of water. It is six miles in diameter, has a 20-mile shore line, and extends to a depth of 2,000 feet. It is the deepest lake in North America. The rim cliffs rear 500 to 2,000 feet above the shore, making a multicolored stairway from blue waters to blue sky.

A road follows the rim as closely as possible, affording in its 35-mile circuit many a view of nature at its tranquil and inspirational best. The lake lies below the lookout points like the water in a giant's half-filled cup.

Science Explains the Lake-crested Mountain

To the Klamath Indians the lake was a giant's battleground, a place to be avoided. Llao was an oversize god who ruled from a throne beside the lake. His archenemy, Skell, captured him and took him to the highest cliff where he tore him up and threw the bits into the lake. Giant crayfish, subjects of Llao, ate the pieces, thinking they were parts of Skell's body. Then the head was thrown in and the crayfish saw their mistake. Their tears raised the level of the lake. Llao's head became Wizard Island.

Science offers another explanation. Aeons ago, Mt. Mazama, a vol-

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John of Jerusalem. This crusading order, more generally known as the Knights of Malta, ruled for more than two and a half centuries in feudal and sovereign magnificence. It left many reminders of its reign in the massive stone churches and palaces which even Axis bombs could not entirely erase.

Napoleon, on his way to Egypt in 1798, wrested Malta from the weakening grasp of the knights. When the islanders rose against the French garrison, the British fleet came to their aid, thus opening the way to union with the British empire.

Malta played an important part in World War I. In recognition of their valor in holding out against 28 terrifying months of almost continuous air raids during World War II, Malta's citizens were awarded the George Cross. Invaluable in the resistance were the island's massive hills and cliffs, crowned by old castles and forts, and long honeycombed with underground passages.

NOTE: The islands of Malta are shown on the Society's map of Classical Lands of the Mediterranean.

See also, "Malta Invicta," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1943*; "Wanderers Awheel in Malta," August, 1940*; and "The Maltese Islands," November, 1935; and in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, February 2, 1942, "Malta Is Hot Spot and Melting Pot of the Mediterranean."

DONALD MCLEISH

YOUNG MALTESE, INDUSTRIOUS AS SPIDERS, SPIN THE ISLANDS' FAMOUS LACE

Judging from these lacemakers, thrifty Maltese believe one is never too young to learn a trade. Bobbins, pillows, thread, and paper design are the equipment for this famous Malta industry.

Falkland Islands Dispute Headed for UN

ARGENTINA'S resolution to lay before the United Nations her claim to the British-held Falkland Islands revives an old controversy over these bleak South-Atlantic sentinels northeast of Cape Horn and the Strait of Magellan (map, page 10).

Lying across paths to the South Polar regions as well as to the Pacific, the islands have offered haven to explorers, whalers, sealers, traders, and adventurers who came that way. The two main members of the group, East Falkland and West Falkland, lie about 300 miles east of the southern mainland of Argentina. Together with numerous adjacent islets they cover an area smaller than that of Connecticut.

Figured in Naval Action of World Wars I and II

Their climate is gloomy; their resources meager. But their situation along one of the world's important traffic routes has given the Falklands a place in history which has involved many nations and two world wars, as well as periodic battles of words and postage stamps between the two present contestants.

Off the Falkland Islands in December, 1914, a British fleet defeated German naval forces in one of the most dramatic sea battles of World War I. The name of the German Admiral Graf von Spee, who figured in the action, was repeated in events of World War II. Twenty-five years later, almost to the day, the British cruiser *Exeter* sailed to the Falklands for repairs after her battle off Montevideo with the German warship *Admiral Graf Spee*.

Discovered by a British sea captain in 1592, the islands came at various times under the control of France, Spain, Great Britain, and Argentina. The French, to whom they were known as the "Iles Malouines," made the first settlement on East Falkland in 1764.

Soon after, a British colony was set up in West Falkland. Then the Spaniards took over the French colony by cession and purchase, and expelled the British settlers. Spain and England came close to war over this latter action, but later the British holdings were restored.

Battle of Postage Stamps

In time, both Spanish and British settlements were abandoned, and new settlers came to the islands in the name of the young and turbulent Republic of Buenos Aires. Their stay was short-lived, however, for in 1833 the British reasserted their old claim.

Since that year the British have held the Falklands. Argentina, however, still refers to them as the "Islas Malvinas" and has issued stamps and booklets claiming the group. On its side, Great Britain has distributed stamps indicating the Falklands as a British crown colony. Both nations have protested the opposing stamp issues.

The people of the Falkland Islands, estimated in 1943 to number nearly 2,500, are largely of Scottish descent, with an element of Scandinavian blood. They live in a land whose scenery and climate recall parts of Scotland and near-by northern islands.

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canic peak comparable in height to Shasta and Rainier, busily spewed lava from its crater. During quiet centuries snow piled up, became glaciers, and inched down the mountain side. Then came more volcanic action, and more scarring glaciers. Finally the entire heart of the mountain—10 cubic miles of material—poured out on the countryside. The empty shell that was left collapsed, leaving a 4,000-foot cavity that eventually filled part way with water.

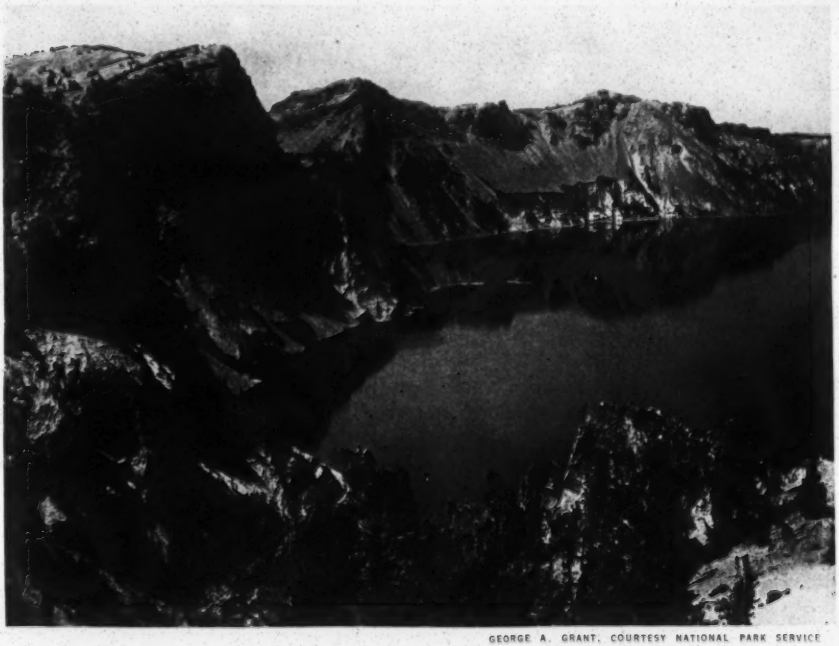
Later a subsidiary crater started erupting beneath the water and gradually built up into a perfect cone rising 780 feet above the surface. This is Wizard Island. The lake's only other island is called the Phantom Ship because of its shape.

Boat trips reach the islands and circumnavigate the lake. Rowboats may be rented. Trails wind down the rim to the water's edge and climb high points along the rim. Mt. Shasta in northern California can be seen from atop the Watchman. Mt. Scott, just east of the lake, is the highest point in the park—nearly 9,000 feet.

The park is open all year, with limited winter accommodations. The lodge, its cabins, and four free campgrounds are available in summer. Railroads connect with park buses at Grants Pass and Klamath Falls, both in Oregon.

NOTE: Crater Lake National Park is shown on the Society's map of the Northwestern United States.

For further information, see "Crater Lake and Yosemite," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1937*.



GEORGE A. GRANT, COURTESY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SEEN FROM SENTINEL ROCK AND ACROSS DANGER BAY, THE MAKE-BELIEVE MASTS OF PHANTOM SHIP RISE 169 FEET ABOVE THE BLUE MIRROR OF CRATER LAKE

Machines De-wax Brazil's Carnauba Palms

THE machine age is speeding up production in Brazil's big carnauba wax industry. Machines which were developed during the war are said to extract one-third more wax powder from the slim, spiky leaves (illustration, page 10) of the "wax palm" than was produced by the wasteful hand-beating methods long in use.

Carnauba (pronounced kar-NOW-ba) is the most valuable of all vegetable waxes. It comes from the thirsty palm trees which grow wild in the lowlands of Brazil's north-coast states of Maranhão, Piauı, Ceará, and Rio Grande do Norte, and in Baıa, around the bend on the east coast.

Wax Protects Leaves During Drought Season

Wax of a thousand uses, carnauba puts the shine on shoes, and the gleaming polish on floors, furniture, and automobiles.

The carnauba palm (*Copernicia cerifera*) has been transplanted to French Africa and Ceylon, but it is not very successful in its adopted lands. The long annual season of drought which comes to the semiarid easternmost bulge of South America supplies the magic touch which causes the tree's leaves to exude their own moisture-retaining cover of wax.

The wax appears like a layer of sticky yellow dust on the fan-shaped leaves and their yard-long stalks that branch out from the crown of the tree 20 feet or more above the ground. Some trees attain a height of 50 or 60 feet.

Beginning in September, workers with sicklelike knives attached to long poles cut eight to twelve leaves from each tree. Repeating at ten-week intervals, they get two or three cuttings per tree in each annual drought season.

By inefficient hand-extraction methods, the eight to twelve leaves yield only about two ounces of wax. In recent years, cuttings have been made from about 80,000,000 carnauba palms to produce an annual wax harvest of 12,000 to 15,000 tons.

Wax Waxes Important on Brazil's Export List

The Brazilians call the palm their "tree of life" because of the great variety of uses to which it is put. Its trunk provides timber for houses, pilings for wharves, bridges, and fuel. Its leaves make thatch for roofs, and are fashioned into sacks, mats, fans, and hats; its fibers are twisted into ropes, woven into nets, and used as stuffing for cushions. Its roots, fruit, sap, and leaf sprouts have uses as food, drink, and medicine.

Only the wax of the palm is of any particular export value, although a small amount of carnauba wood, used for veneering, is exported. In recent years the wax has advanced to third rank in money value among Brazil's exports, after coffee and raw and finished cotton.

Besides its well-known polishing uses, carnauba wax serves in phonograph records, sound film, soap, lipsticks, carbon paper, moth-proofing for furs, insulation for electric cables, motors, and batteries. Copying its role in nature, it is used as a waterproofer—for everything from bread wrappers to airplane parts. It also weatherproofs racket strings, and adds speed to skis.

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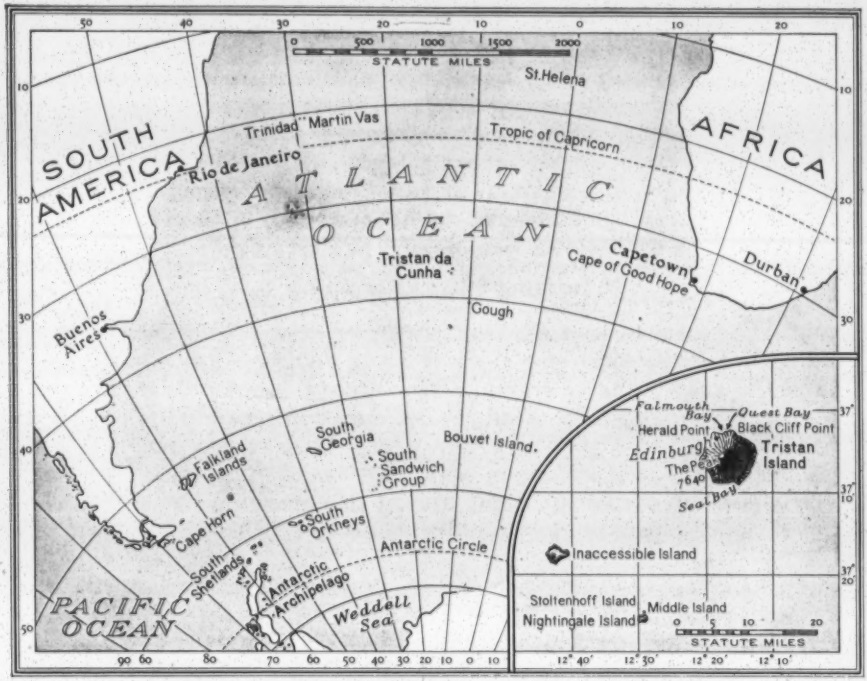
Sheep raising is the chief occupation. Whaling and sealing are important in the economic life of the islanders.

NOTE: The Falkland Islands appear on the Society's map of the Atlantic Ocean.



WAR INVADED TRISTAN DA CUNHA'S ISOLATION

For the South-Atlantic islands of Tristan da Cunha—lonely, bleak, and desolate—war clouds had silver linings. It was recently disclosed that a wartime British meteorological station established there resulted in closer and more frequent connections with the outside world. Visits from ships normally broke the isolation only on rare occasions.

There is no harbor, and the weather sometimes is so bad that boats cannot get through the whitecapped surf to the black lava rocks along the shore. The arrival of a supply ship was always an important event for Tristan da Cunha's 200 residents. These people of English, Irish, Scottish, Dutch, and Italian blood are so interrelated that a century of colonization left only seven surnames. Most of them live on Tristan Island, on a 12-square-mile shelf 100 feet above the ocean.

The island was discovered in 1506 by the Portuguese navigator, Tristão da Cunha. In 1811, Jonathan Lambert of Salem, Massachusetts, "took possession." When Napoleon was imprisoned at St. Helena, 1,800 miles to the north, the British took over Tristan. It has remained a British possession.

After Napoleon's death, the British garrison was withdrawn, but an artillery corporal asked to remain on Tristan with his wife and children. Two navy masons also stayed. Castaways joined the colony, and five wives were imported.

Native life, centering around Edinburgh (see map above), is simple. The small spotless houses are of stone, with thatched roofs. The climate is mild, and burning brush heats the homes. The islanders are farmers. Potatoes, fish, eggs, and milk are the principal foods. They spin wool, knit stockings, and wear hide moccasins. For other clothing and tea and tobacco, they barter with ships' crews.

NOTE: Tristan da Cunha appears on the Society's map of the Atlantic Ocean.

For additional information, see "Tristan da Cunha, Isles of Contentment," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for November, 1938*.

Although the Brazilians do not cultivate the carnauba palm, a United States company has planted experimental groves of the tree in the interior and maintains a laboratory at Fortaleza on the north coast.

NOTE: Regions of Brazil where the carnauba grows may be located on the Society's map of South America.

FROM S. C. JOHNSON & SON, INC.

CARNAUBA WAX STARTS ITS TRIP FROM TREETOP TO TIN BY DONKEYBACK

In the wild interior of Brazil, where the carnauba palm grows of its own free will, harvesters with knives on the end of long poles cut the fanlike leaves from the crowns of the tall trees. The leaves are left to dry in the sun for several days. These workers are piling them in neat vertical stacks in the donkey's panniers for the trip to the factory where the wax will be extracted. This process is accomplished by various methods. A postwar mechanical device is largely replacing the old hand method by which much of the precious wax was lost.

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